PUBLIC HEALTH NOTES

Public Health Courses in University Summer Schools During 1925—An increasing number of universities and colleges of the United States are offering courses in various public health subjects at their summer sessions, some of three and some of six weeks duration—over ninety courses in all. In many instances an extensive program is presented, including virtually every subject which a health officer or physician might desire.

Below is a list of the universities and colleges which have submitted to the United States Public Health Service announcements of their courses.

There are a number of additional schools offering courses of special interest to public health nurses, school nurses, physical directors and teachers. Some seventy institutions will give one or two courses in the public health field or do not state how many such courses are included.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PHYSICIANS AND SANITARIANS

University or college	*Place*	*Number of public health courses*	*Date of summer session*	*Duration of courses*
Columbia University	New York	90	July 6–Aug. 14	3 and 6 weeks
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	90	June 22–Aug. 14	6 and 8 weeks
	Lansing			
University of Colorado	Boulder	19	June 22–July 27	Two terms of 5 weeks each
	Denver	9	July 28–Aug. 28	
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis	15	June 19–Aug. 1	6 weeks
			Aug. 1–Sept. 5	
University of Iowa	Iowa City	..	.....	Two terms of 6 & 5 weeks
University of California	Berkeley	8	June 22–Aug. 1	6 weeks
University of Utah	Salt Lake City	7	June 10–July 22	6 weeks
			July 27–Aug. 28	5 weeks
Utah Agricultural College	Logan	7	June 15–July 25	6 weeks
			July 27–Aug. 29	5 weeks
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	5	June 15–Sept. 15	Courses of varying lengths
University of Oregon	Eugene	2 }	June 22–July 31	6 weeks
	Portland	2 }		
Harvard Medical School	Boston	Numerous	June 1–Sept. 30	17½ weeks
Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.	6	July 6–Aug. 19	6½ weeks
New York School of Social Work	New York	3	July 6–Aug. 15	6 weeks

Simmons College—Recently a brief bulletin was published on opportunities for graduate study at the college. Of special interest is the program in laboratory procedure offered by the Department of Biology and Health in coöperation with the Massachusetts State Department of Health and the Boston Dispensary Laboratory. The student spends a school year at Simmons in the School of Science, followed by thirty-two weeks in the Hospital Laboratory, the State Bacteriological Laboratory, the State Vaccine and Serum Laboratory and the Wassermann Laboratory. Finally the student devotes ten additional weeks to a thesis. The program leads to the Master of Science degree.

This course is of exceptional interest because of the unique coöperation between official and private health agencies and an educational institution. Its graduates will have a broad training in science and a working knowledge of all the important technical procedure in hospital and health laboratories and should, therefore, qualify for more than routine responsibilities.

For information apply to the secretary of Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Newly Created Professorship at Columbia—Professor Earle Bernard Phelps, formerly professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service, has been appointed to the newly created professorship

in sanitary science at Columbia University. Though accredited formally to the faculty of the medical school, Professor Phelps' teaching and direction of research will fall under other faculties as well. He will teach public health engineering and sanitary science to medical and engineering students and to qualified graduate students, which in connection with selected courses in preventive medicine, physiology, nutrition, etc., may lead to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy in Public Health.

Professor Phelps' courses will be marked by the very broad scope given to the subject of public health engineering, which besides the topics of water and sewerage, will deal with the other factors of environment, namely air, ventilation, lighting, food and occupational hazards. The Department of Sanitary Science is thus the second of the major departments to be established in the Institute of Public Health.

An American Health Congress—The National Health Council is developing plans for an American Health Congress to be held in Atlantic City during the week of May 17, 1926. At this time leading authorities in the fields of cancer, tuberculosis, heart disease, blindness, preventable diseases, social and mental hygiene, public health nursing, and health education will speak. The talks to be given will be of a popular nature and will not be technical presentations such as are given at our annual meetings.

This meeting will not be a substitute for the annual meetings of the participating organizations, with the exception of the three nursing associations: the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the National League of Nursing Education, and the American Nurses Association. Judging from the attendance at the last annual meeting of public health nurses, at least 6,000 may be expected from that group alone.

The following members of the National Health Council will coöperate in this meeting: American Child Health Association, American Heart Association, American Public Health Association, American Red Cross, American Social Hygiene Association, American Society for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Tuberculosis Association, United States Children's Bureau, United States Public Health Service, and Women's Foundation for Health.

August von Wassermann, M.D., 1866–1925—August von Wassermann, discoverer of the test which bears his name, died March 16. The medical world is thereby deprived of one of its ablest investigators.

Dr. Wassermann was born February 21, 1866, at Bamberg, Bavaria. He studied medicine at the universities of Erlangen, Munich, Vienna, and Strassburg, receiving his degree from the last in 1888. He became assistant for infectious diseases at the Koch Institute of the Charité at Berlin, gaining the title of Professor in 1898. In 1901 he was appointed to the University of Berlin as Professor Extra-Ordinary (Privatdozent), which position carried no emoluments outside of the opportunity to teach and experiment in the university medical school and its laboratories. Within a year his interest and devotion brought him a full professorship. In 1906 he assumed the duties as head of the Division for Experimental Therapy and Serum Research at the Royal Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin. In 1913, he became director of the newly founded Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research at Dahlem, near Berlin. Dr. Wassermann had conferred upon him the title of Secret Councillor (Geheimrat) in 1907, and was also awarded the Japanese Order of the Holy Treasury, the Turkish Order of Ozman, the Spanish Order of Elizabeth the Catholic, and the Reichs Adler Order. He was a prolific contributor to medical literature; wrote a very able discussion on general studies, particularly influenza, as an introduction to Ebstein and Schwalbe's Handbook of Practical Medicine; contributed regularly to the Eulenburg Encyclopedia, writing on immunity and serum therapy; published many articles on hemolysin and precipitin. His best known works are contained in the Handbook of Pathological Microörganisms which he published in collaboration with Kolle.

Though Dr. Wassermann's name has been connected with important researches dealing with the problems of cancer and tuberculosis, he has enshrined his name in medical annals by virtue of his work in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. He was a distinguished pupil of Koch and Ehrlich and has earned the name of a great benefactor of humanity.